

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents the method used in this research. It also describes the research design, population and sample, data collection, technique, research instrument, data collection procedure, and the data analysis

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design can be described as a systematic and organized effort to investigate a specific problem to provide a solution. Its output is to add new knowledge, develop theories as well as gathering evidence to prove generalizations (Sekaran; 2000; Burn, 1994).

Therefore, this research will use a quantitative research design. Quantitative research design is based on the collection and analysis of numerical data. Oberiri Destiny Apuke (2017) states that quantitative research is research dealing with quantifying and analyzing variables to get results. It involves the utilization and analysis of numerical data using specific statistical techniques to answer questions like who, how much, what, where, when, how many, and how. In this study, the researcher wanted to identify reading strategies and the most dominant strategies they use at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

#### **3.2 Population and Sample**

According to Tarsi, K., and Tuff, T. (2012), they argue that a population is defined as a group of individuals of the same species living and interbreeding within a given

area. Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that population is a group of individuals. The population in this research is the students at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at UMM. It consists of Biology, Indonesian Language and Literature, Civic Law, English Language, Mathematics, and Primary School Teacher Education Department.

Hanlon and Larget (2011) say that a sample is a subset of the individuals in a population. There are two types of sampling research random sampling research and non-random sampling research. It can explain below:

1. Random sampling

Margono (2004) states that simple random sampling is a technique for getting samples that are directly carried out on the sampling unit. In random sampling, according to Hunn et.all (2009), the researcher splits it into simple random sampling and systematic random sampling.

- a. Simple random sampling is a selection that is made purely by chance. This is known as simple random sampling. Therefore, if we had a population containing 5000 people, we could allocate every individual a different number. If we wanted to achieve a sample size of 200, we could achieve this by pulling 200 of the 5000 numbers out of a hat.
- b. Systematic random sampling is a more commonly employed method. After numbers are allocated to everybody in the population frame, the first individual is picked using a random number table or out of a hat, and then subsequent participants are selected using a fixed sampling interval, i.e., every person.

## 2. Non-random sampling

Hun et al. (2009) stated that Non-random (or non-probability) sampling was not used very often in quantitative social research. Still, it was used increasingly in market research surveys and commissioned studies. The technique most commonly used was known as quota sampling. Quota sampling is a technique for sampling whereby the researcher decides in advance on specific key characteristics which s/he will use to stratify the sample. Interviewers are often set sample quotas in terms of age and sex.

In this research, the researcher used a simple random sampling method. Under random sampling, each member of the subset carries an equal opportunity of being chosen as a part of the sampling process. There are many students in faculty of teacher training consists and this faculty has six departments. Therefore, the researcher only determines a population with 30 people from the random selection from those department.

### 3.3 Data Collection

According to Jovancic (2019), Data collection was defined as a process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer queries, stated research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes. In this research, the researcher used questionnaires to find the current research problem.

#### 3.3.1 Research Instrument

David and Birmingham (2003) states that instruments were simply devices for obtaining information relevant to your research project, and there were many alternatives from which to choose. In this research, the researcher used a survey and questionnaire in order to get the information.

### **1. Survey**

The word survey, according to Scheuren (2004), was a method of collecting data from a sample of individuals. The survey is actually a process consisting of a number of steps linked to each other. In a similar way as the other methods of data collection, this process also begins with defining the objectives followed by choosing a survey frame and deciding the sample design.

### **2. Questionnaire**

Kabir (2016) says that a questionnaire was a research instrument consisting of a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents. Therefore, the researcher used a structured questionnaire to collect the data. In this study, the researcher gives five questions about the student background and ten questions related to reading strategies. The participants were more than 200 students so the researcher used sample to give the questionnaire.

#### **3.3.2 Data Collection Procedure**

In this research in order to get the data, the researcher used some steps, those are:

- a. Surveying the classes to get the information of how many students in each department for the population.

- b. Selecting how many students to determine the sample in each department
- c. Sending the questionnaire to the student and asked them to answer the questionnaire.
- d. Accumulating all the responses from the questionnaire and the data will be only 30 answered questionnaires (5 students x 6 departments)

### **3.4 Data Analysis**

Ary et al. (2006) states that data analysis was a process by which the data of the research study was systematically organized to help the researcher collecting the data.

The data analysis steps are:

- a. Coding and Reducing

This step was chosen by the researcher because the researcher wants to know the student's reading strategies. Firstly, the researcher broke down the data, which is not from the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education students. After that, the researcher selected which questionnaire questions will be analyzed. By using the percentage of those questions items, the researcher concluded the result of the learning strategies used by the student.

- b. Interpreting

The researcher was interpreting the data based on the statement problem of this research with description and table results.